pal merchants are creating residences outside of the walls on the Hains read. If the country continues quiet for a twelvemonth, a great improvement will be visible in and about the city.

Hy correspondent at Santiago writes that the tobacco crop will be fully one half short in consequence of the drought. The planters near Cotery and La Vega are turning their attention to the cultivation of codice, for which the soil in that neighborhood is well fitted. I have myself seen eight and nime pounds of coffee taken from single trees in the town of Cotery. A company is forming at Santiago for the navigation of the Yague river by steam flat boats. All the merchandise transported to and from Santiago is at present carried on mule back over an infernal road to Porto Plata. It is estimated that half a million of dollars is annually paid for freight by the Santiago merchants. At the mouth of the Yague river is a good port, and at a very trifling expense it is believed that the river can be made navigable to Santiago for two to three feet of water.

Gen Santago is at present in town, but the old man is

good port, and at a very trilling expense is a continuous the river can be made navigable to Santiago for two to three feet of water.

Gen. Santana is at present in town, but the old man is feeble, and the duties of the Presidency devolve upon Gen. Affau, the popular vice President. The health of the city continues good.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate on the Homestead Bill in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill for the Admission o Kansas in the House.

Explanations Relative to the Lovejoy and Pryor Flare-Up.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATION

Testimony of Postmaster Fowler and Other New Yorkers,

Prospect of a Duel Between Messrs. Pryor and Potter, &c.,

Our Special Washington Despatch.

A DUEL ON THE TAPES. will exhibit another affair in (the House between Messrs. Pryor and Potter. There is a report that from the former an invitation to go out of the District. It is generally conceded that if Pryor's chal-lenge is not accepted a mode will be indicated by Potter

cording to the latest Wisconsin code. I have heard a report that Potter has accepted Pryor's challenge, and bowie knives as the weapons with which to the question of honor pending between but I cannot trace the rumor to any The latest news from the scat of war is that Potter has

rt with the rifle, and may select that weapon. He is a powerful, plucky man, and will probably have a fight aid he would prefer a difficulty with Pryor to any other

The Covode Investigating Committee met this morning and examined Poetmaster Fowler in regard to the New York Hotel fund raised for the Pennsylvania election in 1856. Mr. Fowler informed the committee trol of the fund as to its application, and had never con to it, or had any conversation upon the subject. The com York Post Office contributed to the General Committee He replied that they did, but that there was no order making it imperative upon them to pay. The committe ly to do political work? He replied, no; but during elec made on political grounds when parties were qual of clerks employed, their salaries, number of arriers, foreign, &c., all of which he explained in full to

The committee notified Mr. Fowler that when they rill call him again to testify on that subject.

Four witnesses were before the committee to-day from het Congressional election in that city, they were em pleyed in the Custom House; that they obtained what messes is a policeman, and two others are constables, one of whom testified that he know twenty five others who were employed and discharged at the New will not multiply such testimony by calling an unnecessary number of witnesses to testify to the same point at

the government's expense.

George W. Baker, brother of Collector Baker, of Philatelphia, has been before the Covode Investigating Comwhier in the Philadelphia Custom House, and has held one thousand two hundred dollars per year, in month! ments: that he did not have a desk in the Custon etent that he never performed any duties under the government since his appointment, but has been engaged in ting the Pennsylvanian newspaper. This is held subjet both the Collector and his brother in ing andiquies, he takes an oath, on receiving his thly y, if he conforms to the rules of the Custom House, th he does perform duties. The record of the Blue Booker 1857 and 1860 develope a singular fact in relation to 8 matter. The Blue Book of 1857 shows that there wan assistant cashier and disbursing clerk, which place s then filled by John Goodyear, and to which Mr. Bir was appointed when Mr. Goodyear was promoted. I place, although now filled by Mr. Baker, according to hown testimony, is left out of the Blue Book of 1860, Baker's name not appearing at all.

The House of presentatives, for the second time, has to-day voted to mit Kansas into the Union as a State. The first time won the 3d of July, 1856, under the Tojoiby one majority—to-day, under the Wyandet constitun, and against the law of the English conference bill of clast Congress. The vote stood 134 to 73, being 61 maity. The impression is that the Se nate will not act un the question until after the Charles ton Convention.

THILD KANBAS IMBROGIJO. It is reported the Robert J. Walker, ex-Governor of Kansas, has surrenged to the President the letter of intreduction which hireceived from that official to the policy of the administrion is Kansas.

KALAS IFFICIALS. Mr. Walsh, Secretary of Kansas Territory, has been removed. His successorbashot yet been named.

GUR RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AD GENTRAL AMERICA—AFFAIRS

AF SAN JUL, ETC.

Nothing of importance waspected by the government by the steamer North Star alls from either Chill, Peru or the Central American State The aspect of affairs was unchanged. The advices for the Home and Pacific

The War Department receied a heavy mail from the Pacific. Matters were general tranquil. General Har-neywas still at Fort Vancouv, and the Indians in tha neighborhood were unusually uiet and well disposed

At San Juan everything was pereful, and no further dis turiances were anticipated.

The House Navas Committee, at heir session this morning, were still engaged upon the till for the increase of pay if the navy. They will probbly bring forward a newbill, which will not vary materally in amount from the ienate bill. They have adopted a amendment making the salary of the Superintenden of Observations

THE BOARD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Mr Hoard's Investigating Committee met to-day, and discussed at considerable length he operations of the committee, its duties, &c. The propriety erraigning their own members is

ectionable, and it is possible they may POSTAL AFFAIRS.

and Philadelphia Post offices. As there is a good deal of interest manifested in these cases, the committee deferred action until the parties interested could be heard before Train will appear before them in behalf of the Sutterfiel

It is understood that the Post Office Department will re store at an early day the mail for the North, reaching Philadelphia in season to take the cleven A. M. train for dite the Southern mails, which reach Washington at thre

The Senate Committee have agreed to report a bill in favor of connecting by railroad and bridge from the Bal timore and Ohio Railroad, in Washington, to the Orango and Alexandria road, making complete the connection

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads in the Senate have a letter before them from the Postmaster General, protesting or arguing against Congressional legislation in favor of the claims of certain mail agents, asserting that such action destroys his power which have passed Congress in favor of one of the Salt Lake and San Francisco mail contractors, naming him, was charged is aware of the existence of the letter, and will

The ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty, which dis-poses of and settles all the pending difficulties with the New Granadian government, has induced the Secretary of State to give Mr. Jones, our Minister at Bogota, a fur lough of a few months return home, for the purpose of

The Harper's Ferry committee have not yet received the return of the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms in Sanborn's case. Sanborn's protest, which is before the Senate, will not save him. The next officer they send will be clothed with sufficient power to bring him at all hazards, unless

The Senate have confirmed the following Postm Henry Hansickee, Shrieveport, La.; Landon Smith, Pains ville, Ohio; T. B. Plunkett, Lexington, Va.; Thomas G. Smith, Parkersburg, Va.; E. L. Acker, Norristown, Pa souri; O. P. Richardson, of Louisiana, Register of the Land Office in New Mexico; Thomas Walker, Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio, and J. P. Baldwin Register of the Land Office at Elba, Ala.

THE MORSE TELEGRAPH PATENT. The Commissioner of Patents has granted an exten of the Morse patent for seven years from to-day, but ha not yet prepared a written opinion. It covers the patent of 1846, including the instrument now in use and the

mode of transmission.

THE EXPULSION OF AMERICANS FROM MEXICO.

The House having requested the President to co. cate all the information in his possession relative to the ex-pulsion of Americans from the city of Mexico and the coniscation of their property by General Miramon, the Secre tary of State has replied that no information on the sub

The Kansas bill passed the House by a large majority Only three from the slaveholding States voted for the bill—Mesars. Barrett, Etheridge and Webster. An equa number from the non-slaveholding States voted against it—Measrs. English, Sickles and Scott. Absent or not voting were thirteen Southern and three Northern democrats, and nine opposition, including three Southern Americans.

It appears from the files of the State Department that nothing has been effected by our Ministers abroad to remove the restrictions on the tobacco trade. The lates communication on the subject is from the late Minister to France, Mr. Mason. This communication is dated August, 1858, in which he says that the French government has has no desire to surrender the monopoly and sale of the

The French Spoilation bill will come up to-morrow in the House as the spezial order; also, the re port of the Committee on Public Expenditures, proposing to reform the printing abuses. Mr. Haskin has, how ever, consented to postpone the matter, to accommodate Messrs. Clopton and Hindman, who contemplate being

THE PRINTING INVESTIGATION Clopton, who sign the minority report, Mr. Haskin will move to morrow to postpone the subject of the public printing two weeks from to day.

Mesers. Rice, Baird and Heebner, after having walted six years, have failed to furnish the marble columns for the Capitol, according to their contracts. It is said they confess that their quarry cannot supply them, and because the Secretary of War makes an effort to procure them elsewhere they abuse him, whether is the hope to induce Congress to adopt their plan for procuring Italian instead of American marble, remains to be seen. They are moving in the Senate and House, and are said to have a large lobby employed to further their project. Capt. Meigs, ex-superintendent of the construc-tion of the new wing of the Capitol, reported to the Secre-tary of War over a year ago that these contractors could not fulfil their engagement with the government.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND THE WASHINGTON PRESS. The Constitution is howling at my despatch announcing that Congress will undoubtedly abolish the present system of executing the public printing, and denies that all the profits of the printing thus far this Congress goes to the Senate printer, who happens to be General Bowman, the proprietor of the Constitution newspaper. Those who know best assert that the Senate printer will have about three times as much work as the house printer, and the profits of th former will be five times as great as the latter, he having the Department printing. No wonder Mr. Bowman don't desire a change.

The House Military Committee have a resolution, in-troduced by Mr. Curtis, under consideration, authorizing the President to convert two regiments of infantry into mounted troops, to be either cavalry or dragoons, as he may desire. The subject will come up on Friday next-when the committee will also dispose of the subject of authorizing the raising of a volunteer regiment for the Texas frontier. The Secretary of War has addressed a letter to the committee, expressing the opinion that the regiment is essentially necessary. The committee are about equally divided on the subject, and

THE PERSIDENT'S PROTESTING MESSAGE. Mesers. Advain and Bingham will address the House on the President's protest message. That subject comes up by special assignment on Monday next.

PERSONAL. Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Mr. Grow, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, have left on a visit to their several homes, the former visiting New York city first. Each will be absent about one week.

The President has recognised Frederick Kuhne, of New York, as Consul of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen for the United States; Robert Barth, of St. Louis, as Vice Consul of the Kingdom of Wurtemberg for Missouri and Illinois and Vice Consul of the Duchy of Nassau for Missouri Oscar G. Parsley as Vice Consul of Brazil at Wilmington, N. C.; and F. A. Hersdh as Consul of the Grand Duchy of

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1860. AMENDMENT OF THE PATENT LAWS. The bill to amend the patent laws was taken up and re

jected by year 19, nays 1 , the Vice-President voting in 'Lenegative.

Mr. HAIR, (rep ) of N. . introduced a bill for the protection of witnesses in cr. inal cases in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Fron, (dem.) of io, makee, asked to be discha ed

of the memorial of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, [of New District Court at Binghamton, New York.

THE OVERLAND MAIL SERVICE the transportation of the mails overland to the Pacific.

Mr. Gerken, (dem.) of Mo, opposed the motion. He had to go away, and he desired to express himself on the

to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Hars thought the Butterfield route stood in the way

of a satisfactory arrangement of the mail service to the Pacific. There was, however, little difference of opinion as to the Salt Lake route. He thought it ought to be considered at once.

After further debate the subject was passed over.

After further debate the subject was passed over.

Mr. Polk, (dem ) of Ky., reported a bill for the relief
of E. G. Squier, late Charge d'Affairs to Central America.
THE HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STRAMES.
Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire whether
suy corporeal punishment has been substituted since the
abolition of flogging in the navy, and by what authority,
and what steps have been taken in regard to the recent
murder on board a United States vessel, and what steps
may be necessary for the protection of seamen on board
of United States and merchant vessels. Adopted.

RECIES OF CONGRESS.

would understand, he thought, that the Senator from Wisconsin has shed a flood of light upon this question; thereby meaning the connection or association of the slaver question with the Homestead proposition. I confest, that on the one hand, I was gratified, while on the other I was deceived and exceedingly mortified. I was glad to see that the Senator from Virginia, who has assumed to be the custodian of the policy and measures of Tennessee, had received a flood of light, for I do not think any other occasion has presented itself upon which he would have acknowledged that he had a flood of light thrown upon him. I am inclined to think that Tennessee can now, as in times gone by, even in the counsels of the nation, or on the battle field, take care of her own interes, without calling upon the Senator from Virginia to do it. We have been driven round and around upon the slavery question, and upon slavery agitation—around and around in a circle—until our heads are receiling and our stomachs are sick. But while I was gratified to see that the Senator from Virginia, who speaks in a manner so oracular when he does speak that all should not only hear but obey, had received a flood of light. On the other hand, when I heard the speech from the Senator from Wisconsin, connecting and involving this question with the slavery question. I was sorry. I think they have no consection here while under our consideration, and they ought to be kept separate and distinct, as I remarked on a former occasion. I look upon the Homestead measure as rising above all party questions. I look upon it as a question in conformity with the genuins and spirit of the government, carrying out the great object for which the public lands were acquired. I look upon the wood measured to the state of public lands were acquired. I look upon the soming up to that great likes of the public lands were acquired. I look upon the some mount of the public lands were acquired to the subject to the object of the constant of the public lands of the spirit of the

ingun and Jefferson rather than the present lights that new ablae from the Old Dominion. Following this state of the Committee of the Committe

five burdred thousand acres of land. And when we stand with Virginia, commencing with Washington and seing down through every administration to the present time, are we to be arraigned and tannted with our associtions? Bid not the Fre-emption policy start with Gen. Jackson? Bid not the Fre-emption policy start with Gen. Jackson? Bid not the Fre-emption policy start with Gen. Jackson? Is not Tennessee standing now where she did then? What is the Homestead policy? It is part and parcel of the same great idea of yielding the public lands into the Fossession of every man that will take them and make proper use of them. There is where we stand—where Washington and Jefferson stood, and where all other administrations have stood, even along with the Senator himself down to the present time. Virginia rebuke Tennessee upon this subject! Talk about making free States! Virginia, by surrendering all her territory, created five new States, all now admitted into the Union, with their Senators on this floor. Are you satisfied with them, or do you want to turn them out of the Union? Tennessee intends to stand upon principle, and intends to pursue it unalterably and unfalteringly, as her own noble rivers go rushing from the Mountain State, making their way down the valleys and through the plains in their majestic career to the Great Father of Waters. She does not stand here to be rebuked by any State or the Senator of any State. In the field and in council she can take care of herself. This measure is associated with the republican party, because the republican party show a little eagacity; and being a little hard pressed for capital, pick up whatever they find profitable. They find that it is a great principle, which has been agitated by the democratic party for years—that it is popular, and that the public judgment is recorded for it. In 1846 this measure was engrafted in it present shape, before the republican party had an existence. In 1852 it met the taunts and jeers of various in dividuals, until the public judgment was f in 1852 it met the taunts and jeers of various in dividuals, until the public judgment was found to be in layor of it, and on the 12th day of May the House of Representatives passed it by a fraction less than a two-third vote. It is a democratic measure, not republican. Because republicans come forward and advocate a measure we ergrafted we are scared at it. I hold thig government is created for the people, and when they have spoken their solemn judgment it is nothing more nor less than the duty of this Senate to obey them. In 1852 and 1854 it was spoken their solemn judgment it is nothing more nor less than the duty of this Senate to obey them. In 1852 and 1854 it was not a party question; whigs and democrats and Americans voted for it, but all at once it has got the nigger into it, and it takes a new phase now. I do not pretend at all to be a constitutional lawyer, but some propositions are so plain that any body can understand them. I say the distinction is broad and clear between the power of the federal government over its reserves and its public lands. Congress has power to lay and levy taxes, duties, imports and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare. When duties have been laid, and the taxes collected and paid into the treasury, Congress has specific powers in reference to their appropriation. But in reference to the public lands the power is different; and it may dispose of the public lands the power is different; and it may dispose of the public lands the power is different; and it may dispose of the public lands, who fell in deading continues on the later of the government to dopt those means which will induce the settlement of the unsettled Territories. Some men make the argument, that if we acquire Territory, we must obtain precisely what we pay for. Where are the brave means which will induce the settlement of the unsettled ferritories. Some men make the argument, that if we acquire Territory, we must obtain precisely what we pay for. Where are the brave mea

millions of acres leit. Nobody loses—is that agrarian? Mr. Johnson then defended the policy of Therus and Gracchus, and said that when Rome was most prosperous her citizens had land. In conclusion he said—it must be conceded by all who have paid any attention to the opperations of the government, that now is the time to wrest it from the state of things which occurred in Rome, when the public lands belong to the people. Who is willing to hang the destinies of this republic upon cities? I for one am not. But unless this state of things is resisted, and resisted now, this government will fall as Rome fell. We are now in our swadding clothes, there is scarcely a rich man in the State, and yet this policy is fixing itself upon the country. What, then, is our policy? Let agriculture go hand in hand with mechanics, let each man have a home, and when an election role a ground he is a free man, and comes to the bailot box and votes his own vote, not that of his landlord. Why will Senators stand up sgainst an enlightened public ludgment? I trust in God that the time will come when this Senate, instead of being chosen by the Legislatures, will be chosen by the people of the several States, and then they will know their relative position to the people who constitute the States. There has been a disposition to place the bill beyond the reach of veto power. I do not speak ex cathedra upon this subject, but heard it thrown out by some that it would receive the Executive veto. I do not believe it, and I will give you one reason why I do not believe it, and I will give you one reason why I do not believe it, and I will give you one reason why I do not believe it, and a miserable class of loafers: not for vagabonds; not for what is denominated the poor, in one sense—but for men who have hands, muscles, and willing hearts to work. If being poor was a crime, and I was before you, as my judge upon trial, I should plead that I was guity—a great criminal, born a criminal, and lived a criminal a large portion of my life. He then read

poured out visits of wrath upon him. He supposed that they were on the same side of the channel and united by common interest. He had no intention to take the State of Tennessee into his keeping. He supposed that that they would act together upon a measure brought forward by the republican organization for the avowed purposed of breaking down Southerni isntitutions. He defended himself from the traints that he had sat silent, while bills embodying this principle of the Homestead bill was contained in the legislation of 1889. The policy recommended by the earlier Presidents, and carried into effect in 1850, was entirely different from that embodied in the Homestead bill—the one was designed to reclaim wilderness and invite population into distant territories, the latter proposes to give away land for no such purpose. He defended his vote on the Graduation bill, and showed that this bill did not contain the principle of the Homestead bill. He contended that the necessary effect of the letter would be to transplant people from non slaveholding States to preoccupy public lands to the exclusion of the people of Southern States. He was opposed to the whole principle of the this was proposed to the whole principle of the this was a democratic measure, and asked when did it become a part of their platform. It has been adopted by the republicans, and is designed to cut the throats of Southerners. Anybody who cenied that the Homestead bill was a compact between States, is no democrat. He reitersted that the Homestead bill constituted a part of the republican platform?

Mr. Fugn. (dem.) of Ohlo—Where do you find it in the republican platform?

Mr. Wigrall, fourting to Mr. Seward and Lord Lyons, who were taking together on one of the sofas)—There is taking to Lord Lyons. The British Minister and the platform are together.

Mr. Wigrall then apologised for referring to gentlemen by name, and then continued his remarks, which were of very discoursive character. He defined that there was any propriety or necessity of settling

aftnal vote on Wednesday.

Mr. Brown and others were willing to consent to this arrangement.

Mr. Douglas, (dem.) of Ill., urged the propriety of fixing a cay for the final vote. I have no objection to the reference indicated, if it is reported back by Tuceday; but I oo think there should be some particular day—not a very late one—on which the final vote shall be taken. If this discussion goes on many days longer there will never be an end of it. If the slavery question is grafted on it we will never get a vote. I could not, if I desired, add anything of force whatever, to the argument of the Senator from Tennessee (bir. Johnson) today. I do not wish, therefore, to cocupy any time. I wish to express the desire for speedy action and a final-vote as early as possible. No man is more anxious than I am to have the overland mail system put in—put upon a sound and firm basis. I think the public require prompt action upon that, and I think this discussion stands in the way of it. Let us condue ourselves to this measure until we dispose of it, then take up the overland mail and dispose of that, and dispose of the Pacific Railroad bill. Let us take up each measure in succession, and when we take it up never lay it down till we get a final vote. I shall insist upon this measure having priority, keeping priority, and then we can take up the overland mail, and each in their place, and thus have a vote upon every great measure.

The bill was then recommitted, with instructions to be

measure.
The bill was then recommitted, with instructions to be reported back on Tuesday, and with the understanding that it shall be pressed to a final vote.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1860. THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNIOO. The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD, (S. opp.) of Tenn., said this subject came before the House under different circumstances than it did two years ago. Then the contest was between border rufflans and Emigrant Aid Societies—between Sharp's rifles and bowie-knives; blood was then flowing from her wounds, and her virgin soil was desecrated. Now, all was peaceful. He was satisfied, from the argument yes was peacetul. He was samed, iron the argument year, that it was his opinion that Kanass has not the required population for a representative in this House. He opposed the adjustion of Oregon and Minnesota because their respective constitutions permitted alleg not

frage; and, besides, he did not believe Oregon new has a population of fifty thousand. He referred to the opposition Tennessee platform, in which the extension of the period of probation for foreigners is advocated, and that foreigners not naturalized should be prevented from voting at the elections. On this declaration of principles seven out of the ten members of Congress on this floor were elected. The provisions of the Wyandot constitution, he argued, are conscious to this objection, and come within the category. If a residence of six months is sefficient to entitle foreigners to citizenship, then change the insturalization laws. If this period is too leng, declare them citizens the moment they reach our soil, and administer to them the coath of citizenship, so that they may be published if guilty of treason, and rewarded if true and loyal to our country and its interests. He moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to hair the boundaries so as to exclude all lands belonging to the Cheroke indians. This we owe to the American character and our treaty faith with this tribe.

Mr. Goott, (rep.) of Mass. in reply to Mr. Clark, of Missouri, depied that the people of Kansas, in the formation of their constitution, have acted in violation of isw. No Congress has the power to say that the people shall not send up a petition asking for admission into the Union. The English compromise was not an enabling act. It could registate away any of the rights secured under the constitution of the United States. There was the authority of that constitution and a procedent for the admission of Kansas; and the people acted precisely as they should have acted. The English bill imposed no restraint on the English bill, though he would have considered that the most unfortunate act of his life, it would not preclude him from voting for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandot constitution. It has been shown that there is sufficient population in Kansas, which has every element to organiz

of Thursday, and quoted the following:

Mr. Payou, (edvancing from the democratic side of the House towards the area where Mr. Lovejoy shool)—The gentleman from lilinois (Lovejoy) shall not approach this side of the House shaking his fins and taking in the way he has talked. It is bad enough to be compelled to sit here and hear him utter his treasonable and insuling language; but he shall not, siv, come upon this side of the House, shaking his fists in our faces.

Mr. POYTHE—We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for sight weeks, when they denounced the members upon this side with violent and offensive language. We listened to them quietly and heard them through; and now, sir, this side shall be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

Mr. Payou—This is the point I make Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to say; but, sir, he should not come upon this side shaking his fairs in our faces, and talking in the style be has talked. He shall not come here gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner.

Mr. FOYTHE—YOU are done the same thing.

Mr. Potern—You are doing the same thing.

Mr. Pryor, after this reading, said it was due to himself to say, on that occasion he did not recognise the honorable member or hear any word from his lips; nor was he singular in this oblivion of his presence. The newspapers, in giving separate accounts of the proceeding made no reference to his presence, but finding him reported in the Globe, he would admit the member was here. He discovered that the member had interpolated the record in a manner touching personal relations in a most material regard. The member had interpolated the words "Let the consequences be what they may," and "you are doing the same thing." Then, again, after the words, as taken down by the reporters, again, after the words, as taken down by the reporters, "I do not think that side of the House has a right to say where a gentleman shall speak," the gentleman adds, "and he shall not."

where a gentleman shall speak," the gentleman adds, "and he shall not."

Mr. POTTER, (rep.) of Wis., was very much surprised to hear the gentleman say that he did not see him on the occasion alluded to, but he had no right to say the gentleman did see him. He stood within a few feet of the gentleman, and after Mr. Pryor had made the remark. As to Mr. Lovejoy's shaking his fist, he (Mr. Potter) said, "You are doing the same thing." He had a right to do what he did, and other gentlemen did the same thing. It was perfectly natural, where there were so many talking, that the reporters should not have distinctly heard all the remarks.

Mr. Pryor replied that the member might have been here, but he (Mr. Pryor) did not see him. He did, in two instances, substitute one word for another, in no respect changing the sense of his meaning, and not putting himself in a more heroic attitude. He understood the gentleman then to say that on that occasion he (Mr. Pryor), in a rufflanly and violent manner, approached and gesticulated towards the member from lilinois (Mr. Lovejoy). Was he to understand further that the member intended by that any menace or offence?

Mr. Potters replied that what he meant was this... While

the member from lilinois (Mr. Lovejoy). Was be to un derstand further that the member intended by that any menace or offence?

Mr. Potters replied that what he meant was this:—While the member from Virginia was making the charge about Lovejoy, shaking his fists, he (Mr. Potter) raid, very naturally, "You are doing the same thing." Mr. Potter said that he deprecate the shaking of fists on one side as much as the other, and he stood by what he had sand. He considered that a member has the right to correct his remarks from the notes of the reporters and to supply omissions. He would sak Mr. Pryor whether he (Mr. Pryor) did not erase his (Mr. Potter's) remark after it was put in by the reporters? What right had be to do this without consultation with him? It was a liberty no gentleman should take with another; and he (Mr. Potter) would suffer his right arm to fall off before he would do it.

Mr. Prone.—The gentleman wants to know by what authority I erased matter he interpolated. I erased no word the reporters had written, but I felt authorized to erase the unwarrantable and impertinent interjection made in the notes of the reporters. The gentleman stands by his language. I understand him to give me the liberity of construing bis remarks as I choose. Whether or no he will stand by it the sequel will prove. (Laughter on the republican side.

Mr. Daws (rep.) of Mass., said that he heard Mr. Potter make the remarks.

Mr. Saith. (dem.) of Va. and Mr. Gannert. (dem.) of

Mr. SMITH. (dem.) of Va., and Mr. Garnert, (dem., of Va., seed that he heard Mr. PolMr. SMITH. (dem.) of Va., and Mr. Garnert, (dem., of Va., severally expressed their views against the bill.
Mr. Grow, (rep.) of Pa., closed the argument in favor of the bill. As to the boundaries, they are the same as the Senate and House have heretofore approved. The area is 85,000 aquare miles. With regard to the population. each House declared two years ago that Kansas had a population sufficiently large for a State. She has a voting population of 17,150. He also argued that nothing in the proposed boundaries would prejudice Indian rights It was time to close the old annals and open a new chapter in the history of Kansas.
Mr. Maynard's metion to recommit was disagreed to.
The bill was then pas ed; 134 against 73, as follows:—Yeas.—Mesera. Adams of Massachusetts, Adrian, Aldrich,

Nossulfie of Mr., Neisser, Wells, Wilson, Windom, Wood, Woodyuff-134.

Rays.—Vesars. Adams of Ky., Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Mo., Anderson of Ky., Ashmore, Avery, Barkadale, Bocook, Bonhum Soleler, Boyce, Brabson, Branon, Bustown, Burnett, Clark of Mo., Cluyton, Corr Craig of So., Craig of N.C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Md., Edmundson, Rurlish, Garnet, Garrell, Gilmar. Hamilton, Hardeman, Harris of M.H., Hallon, riswinshin, Bill. Bindman, Houston, Hughes, Jackson, Jeckins, Jones Edik, Lamar, Lesch of N.C., Leake, Love Mallory, Naynard Royleen, Mchae, Miles, Misson, Roore of Ky., Moore of Ala, Pelson, Noeth, Pugh, Questes, Reagan, Ruffin, Boots, rickles, Summe, Singleton, Sansh of Va., Hunh of No., Stalbevork nieves son, Stokes, Thomas, Vance, Whitely, Winstow, Woodson—13.

WARHINGTON, April 6, 1860.

Are the Fire-Enters all Dead?—No: They are Biding Their Time, Waiting the Movement of the Waters—Their Apparent Sulmission Explained—The Charleston Convention lie Sentiment of South Carolina on these Party Convertions-State of Things at Charleston-Law and Order-The National Party and the Republican Party—Their Plans—The Rev. Mr. Lovejey, dc.

Are the fire-eaters all dead? Has their Southern confe-

leracy collapsed? Have Southern rights become an obso lete idea, a myth, a jack o'-lantern, that hav gone out with the first strong whifis of a nor west wind? We hear repressible conflict" after all? Have Southern men caved? Is Douglas cock of the walk? Is the cohesive power of the public plunder predominant? Was all this Southern wrath of eight weeks outpouring against John fuss, and feathers, and flummery, amounting to nothing Have we been humbugged by the mock misery of a pro professional howling or dancing dervishes, as the occasion may require? Are we thus over and over and over again to be treated as children by the ghosts and hobgodins of Southern disunion, and then to be laughed at for our creblack republicans, except a desperate trick to frighten them off from the flesh pots of Egypt! Remembering the awful, the alarming life and death struggle of the South for the Speaker, we cannot understand this dead Southern calm and collapse which have succeeded. What

Southern caim and collapse which have succeeded. What does it all mean?

Yesterday morning, pending the atupid discussion in the House on Mormon polygamy, all these questions were strictly in order; but yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy began to stir up the witches' cauldron on the nigger question, and to make it,

Mr. Lovejoy began to stir up the witches' cauldron on the nigger question, and to make it.

Lie a hell broth, boil and bubble, the most skephical "looker on here in Verona" would have been satisfied that before the almighty nigger in the South the next President of the United States dwindles into a mere pigmy, a man of straw, the hope only of a few needy spoilsmen in the South, as the paramount question. The Southern fires of agitation are not extinguished. They are only slumbering. They are like those volcanic hillocks of Central America. You approach one; it is silent, but it is warm. You advance to the top; you look into the little crater; you see nothing. You cast in a stone, and instantly you hear a rumbling; the earth shakes under your feet; an explosion follows, and a shower of stones and ashes are thrown up into the air, and you fly from the scene in double quick time. So it is here among these Southern volcanic elements in Congress. With the election of the Speaker they relapsed into silence and apparent submission. They have ever since worn the expression and have borne themselves like a party subdued and disposed to bend their necks to circumstances. And the republicans have demineered it over them hike veritable meaters. Watching these things, we have felt ashamed of our late fears of disunion and civil war; we have felt as a man may feel who, pluming himself upon his asgacity, is taken in by a patent safe trick or a thimble rigger.

Even in the reaction of opinion we have been mistakes. The Southern elements have not capitulated at discretion. They have not absolutely abandoned the South for the spoils. They will not leave their niggers and trust to luck to secure the spoils of the succession. They regard the Union valuable only so far as it is a safeguard to their alave property and slavery institutions. They have some hope of the Charleston Convention—some hope of a man and a platform competent to win the election on the basis of a new compromise, North and South. They are waiting on for this hop

the discussion of the resolutions in the Sanate. The intention of the friends of these anti squatter sovereignty resolutions is to bring them to a vote, in order that the Northern wing of the Charleston Convention may have an authoritative expression of Southern sentiment to guide them in the first and decisive business of the Convention—the platform.

Among the projects of the national Union, or third party element, in this—that the South shall permit Douglas to be nominated at Charleston; that the cotton States shall bolt and set up an independent Southern democratic ticket. Thus Bouglas will be strengthened in the North, and thus the election may be thrown into the House, when, between Douglas and the Southern democrat, there will be no difficulty in swamping the republicans. But this project is too smoky for serious consideration. We only mention it as one of the many expedients of this new third party to cut in and cut out the republicans.

Mr. Cathoun, as you know, looked upon these national party conventions with extreme digust. While he lived South Carolina would have nothing authoritatively to do with them. His digust is still entertained by a very large proportion of his South Carolina partisans, and hence the offensive terms in which the anticipated decent of the revenous spollsmen, wolves and jackals of the democracy upon Charleston has been commented upon by the newspapers of that city. The moral effect of this state of public sentiment at Charleston will be to bring the members and camp followers of the Convention to their p's and q's, for there is no city in the Union so remarkable for its law and order, and the good behavior of its people, as Charleston has been commented upon by the newspapers of that city. The moral effect of this state of public sentiment at Charleston will be to bring the members and camp followers of the Convention to their present of the population of Charleston misotopically.

The population of Charleston are sixes, and that they same regard to orderly conduct on the popu

NAVY YARD, WARRINGTON, Fla., March 31, 1860.

Arrival of Marines—The United States Steamer Fulton—The

The United States mail steamer Empire City arrived here last evening with the officers and crew of the United sisting of one sergeant, two corporals and forty privates, joined this post, under the command of Lieutenant A. W.

The United States steamer Fulton was taken out of dock and the Seminole was put in; she will not be ready before the the lst of May. I learn she is for the Brazil sta

fore the the 1st of May. I learn she is for the Brazil station.

The United States steamer Crusader will be ready to leave in a few days. There has been a great deal of work done to her since she arrived.

The United States steamer Water Witch will leave on Monday for her cruising ground, about Cuba.

The marine guard of the Seminole has been detailed, and will consist of one orderly sergeant (Essex), two corporals and ten privates. The orderly sergeant will command the guard. He is one of the most accomplished young officers in the corps.

The complany of mariness this station are daily drilled, and present a fine appearance. Lieutenst Stark, who came in command of the detachment, is one of the yest drilled officers in the Waitad States. He is apopt of the yesterns Major Reynolds.